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may find his way through what is the really complicated geography of a tract which is large in extent and varied in character.

There is no large part of this country that is altogether unknown to the Western world. There is hardly any place we shall reach that has not been visited, and few places that have not been measured, by Englishmen who have preceded me. Many of the previous travellers, too, have given to the public the results of their observations. If I were writing a compilation from their books and memoirs, or if I were attempting to consolidate their information with my own, this would be the place to enumerate their various works. But as I propose rather to give a simple version of what I myself observed, whether it be the same as, or whether it be different from, what has before been told, I shall only refer to other writers where I have been distinctly indebted to them, or where it may be necessary to comment on their facts or their conclusions.

I have confined myself in this account to the territories of the Maharaja of Kashmir, for the reason that my travels in the Himalayas were almost entirely restricted to them. This ruler has for his full title "Maharaja of Jummoo and Kashmir." By the Punjabis he is most commonly called after the former place, by Englishmen after the latter. It is this last practice which has led Englishmen at home to confound "Kashmir" with the whole of the territories. This mistake (which has unfortunately found its way into the maps of India) I try to guard against by using for my book the title "Jummoo and Kashmir Territories," and by restricting the use of the word "Kashmir" to the very defined tract that from time immemorial has borne the name. It must be understood, moreover, that the above title held by the Maharaja is not complete as denoting all the territories ruled by him; for these include, besides the Jummoo districts and Kashmir, the more distant countries of Ladákh, Baltistán, and Gilgit, all of which will come under our notice.

The relationship, physical and political, of this tract with India now deserves our attention. The map of India given with this book, will help us to understand its position at the edge of

1a Drew G-8 (1862-1872) 1875 AVI Kashmir AV

The Tibetan races, whom we now reach, have the characteristics of the Turanian family (of which the Chinese and the Japanese are the instances most known to Englishmen) in varying degree. The Champás have those features most markedly, next the Ladákhí, and in a less degree the Baltí. The two first of these subdivisions are Buddhist in religion, the last Muhammadan. Of these Tibetan races are the people who live in the loftiest of the inhabited regions; the Champás, who are nomads, wander among the high-level valleys of Rupshu; the Ladákhís, who are a settled and cultivating race, are in villages which in height above the sea vary from 13,500 to 9500 feet; the next, the Baltís, are found at from 10,000 or 11,000 down to 6000 feet.

As for the languages spoken, a separate chapter treats of them, and some facts of their distribution are given in the explanation of the Language Map.*

Countries separated by so many mountain chains; races so widely different; how did they all come to be under one ruler?

The answer to this almost resolves itself into the history of one man, of the one who by exercising with wonderful persistence the qualities of a soldier and a diplomatist succeeded in raising himself from an inconspicuous station to a position in which his adherence and goodwill became of extreme value to the British Government in India, who, in their turn, enabled him to achieve an object that for long had been dear to his heart, and in giving over to him Kashmír completed the agglomeration of all the countries we are treating of into one state. This man was Maharaja Gulab Singh, the father of the present ruler.

I shall attempt a brief sketch of the course of the events which led to the result above pointed out.

From time immemorial—the natives say for 5000 years—Jammoo has been the seat of the rule of a Hindú dynasty, of a family of Rájpúts, whose influence spread for some distance over the lower hills, the extent of that influence varying, no doubt, at different times. There was little intercourse with the outer world;

* See Chap. XII., on Languages, and Chap. XIII., in Explanation of the Maps.

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the rulers that had preceded him, and probably his experience in the wider area of the Panjáb had taught him both the advantages and the feasibility of relatively diminishing the power of feudal subordinates.

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Gulab Singh in later years came in contact with many Englishmen, and several of these have written their impressions of his character. I myself never saw him; he died before I came to Jummoo; but his doings and sayings were still much thought of there, and I endeavoured to form, from what I heard, an estimate of his character.

Of his powers as a soldier I was unable to form a clear judgment. He seems to have been thoroughly brave, but always careful and prudent. Though no great feats of arms are recorded of him,* yet he was generally successful. He was more ready to intrigue than to employ force; but when the necessity for fighting was clear, he proved almost as much at home in it as he was in diplomacy. A great part of his success was due to the wisdom he displayed in recognising the times when each could with most advantage be brought into play.

As an administrator he was better than most of those of his own time and neighbourhood, but yet the results of his rule do not give one the highest impression of his powers in this respect. He knew how to govern a country in the sense of making his authority respected all through it. For the carrying out of the further objects of good government he probably cared little; his experience had shown him no instance of their attainment, and possibly he had not in his mind the idea of a government different in kind from that which he succeeded in administering; for of all the governments within reach of his observation those were good in which the authority of the ruler was assured by force and the revenue came in punctually. On this principle he consolidated his power.

One of his chief faults was an unscrupulousness as to the means

* The defence of the Lahor fort with a small force against the Sikh army, in the time of the discussions, is, however, a brilliant deed of his that now comes to my mind.

1 [e., the Raja of Jammu—Editor.]

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One of his chief faults was an unscrupulousness as to the means 157
of attaining his own objects; he did not draw back from the exer- 643
cise of cruelty in the pursuit of them, but he was not wantonly 175
cruel. An avariciousness always distinguished him; in the in- [647]
dulgence of the passion he was unable to take the wide view by which his subjects' wealth would be found compatible with the increase of his own.

Some qualities had Gulab Singh which mitigated the effects of an administration worked on the principles above denoted. He was always accessible, and was patient and ready to listen to complaints. He was much given to looking into details, so that the smallest thing might be brought before him and have his consideration. With the customary offering of a rupee an owner anyone could get his ear; even in a crowd one could catch his eye by holding up a rupee and crying out "*Mahárij, 'arz hai!*" that is, "Mahárája, a petition!" He would pounce down like a hawk on the money, and having appropriated it would patiently hear out the petitioner. Once a man after this fashion making a complaint, when the Mahárája was taking the rupee, closed his hand on it and said, "No, first hear what I have to say." Even this did not go beyond Gulab Singh's patience; he waited till the fellow had told his tale and opened his hand; then taking the money he gave orders about the case.

The rise from comparatively low station to high position did [545]
not spoil him; that is to say, he did not become stuck-up with pride, nor did he often stand greatly on his dignity; indeed, he was ordinarily familiar and free with all classes, and was distinguished by that quality which in a ruler otherwise respected goes so far to conciliate the natives of India, that which they call *Khalkisárí*, which may be translated "bonhomie." This is the more noteworthy as those faults he was free from are the ones most generally contracted by people of his caste who raise themselves in social rank.

This picture of Gulab Singh's character is different from some accounts of him that have appeared in books that tell of the late history of the Panjáb. I have written from the impression I received from all I heard of him from servants or from subjects of

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his. To fortify my conclusions I will now quote from the 'History of the Sikhs,' by J. D. Cunningham, an author who wrote with rare impartiality, one who was able to divest himself of the prejudices of his own nation in estimating the qualities and the deeds of their enemies. Writing at the crisis of our relations with the Panjáb State, a time when Gulab Singh's name was in everyone's mouth, he says,* "In the course of this history there has more than once been occasion to allude to the unscrupulous character of Raja Golab Singh; but it must not therefore be supposed that he is a man malevolently evil. He will, indeed, deceive an enemy and take his life without hesitation, and in the accumulation of money he will exercise many oppressions; but he must be judged with reference to the morality of his age and race and to the necessities of his position. If these allowances be made, Golab Singh will be found an able and moderate man, who does little in an idle or wanton spirit, and who is not without some traits both of good humour and generosity of temper."

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Having thus seen Gulab Singh firmly fixed at Jummoo, we must, before tracing the acquisition by him of further territory, look to the early state of the other countries that now form part of the dominions under the government of Jummoo, beginning with Kashmir.

The Hindú history of Kashmir, which was brought into notice by Professor H. H. Wilson, tells of a succession of kings who ruled in the valley, and tells something of their relations with their neighbours. We cannot enter into these records, but of some of the events that have occurred in the last five centuries we will note the succession, since each change within that period has left its mark on the country recognizable by all at this day.

In the beginning of the fourteenth century after Christ the last Hindú king of Kashmir lost his throne. One Sháh Mír, his minister, a Muhammedan, displaced him and ruled under the name of Shams-ud-dín. For about two centuries and a half Kashmir remained independent, governed by its own Muhammedan rulers. Of these there were two most noted, whose names

* Cunningham's 'History of the Sikhs,' p. 222, note.

1: Drew G-8 (1862-1872) 1875 AVI Kashmir AVI

564 an entire village of these near the fort. There are a few Mu-
101 hammadans who probably are converted Thakars. The Thakars have just those characteristics by which we described the Paháris generally.

563 Besides the Hindús and Muhammadans, there are two or three
166 hamlets towards the head of Bhutná, eleven houses in all, inhabited by Bhots or Buddhists from Zánskár, on the farther side of the great range. I here only mention their occurrence; the characters of that Tibetan race they belong to will be given farther on, under the heading of Ladákh.

771 The people of Pádar seem a good deal given to serpent worship; they do not, however, separate it from their observance of the rites of the Hindú religion; the serpent is reckoned among the many devtas or gods recognised by that faith; one sees temples raised to different *náy-devtas*, or serpent-gods, which are adorned with wood-carvings of snakes in many forms.*

176 The earliest state of Pádar that I can hear of is in a period
564 that ended more than two hundred years ago; then the chief
643 men, or the rulers, or the ruling caste, were Ránás. Ráná is an old Hindú word for a ruler who (in these parts, at all events) is less in power than a Raja. The Ránás of Pádar were Rájpúts; every village or every two or three villages had its Ráná, an independent ruler, who used to make war against his neighbour the next-door Ráná. The district of Pángi was, I believe, in the same
[241] state. There are descendants of these Ránás in Pádar to this
[582] day; they have taken to cultivation and till the bit of land that has been preserved to them; but they still keep their caste distinct; they will marry the daughters of Thakars, but will not give theirs to them in marriage.†

175 That state of things, so pleasant for the Ránás, was broken in upon by Raja Chatar Singh, of Chamba, who was eight generations back from Raja Sit Singh, who was ruler in 1869; the time

* One of these temples is where there comes out a hot spring of considerable volume which has a temperature of 131°; bubbles of sulphuretted hydrogen escape from it. Here a building-place has been built, and a dharmsála or resting-place for pilgrims.

† Rájás are met with also in Bhadarwáh.

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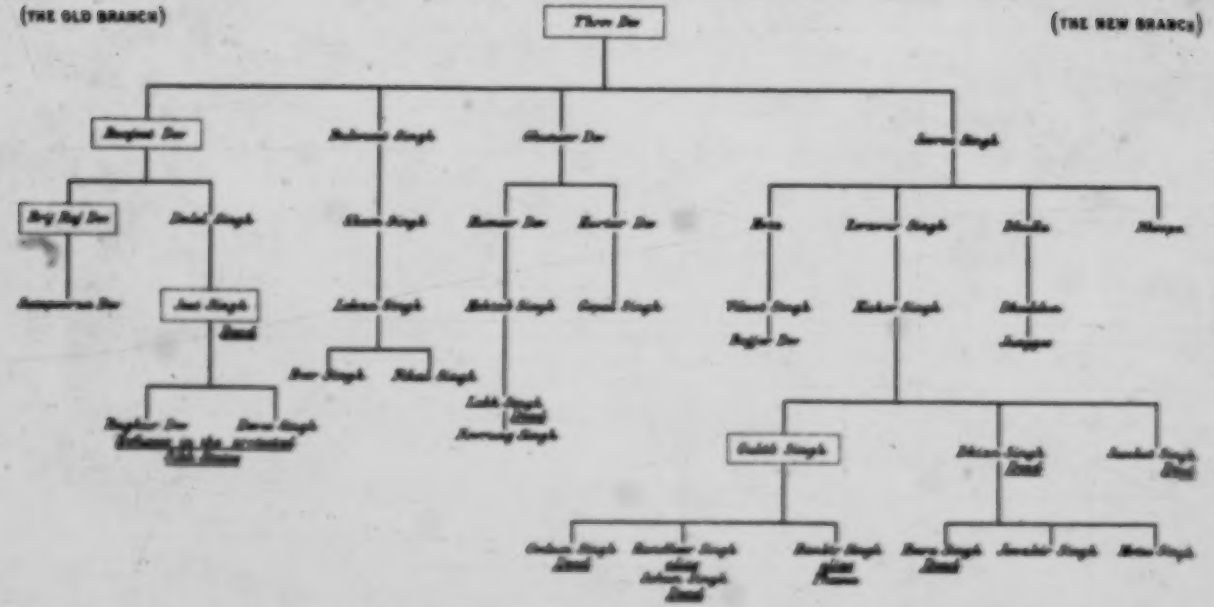
APPENDIX VI

GENEALOGY OF THE RAJAS OF JUMMOO

Extracted from Cunningham's History of the Sikhs.



The genealogy as thus brought down by Cunningham to the time when he wrote, the year 1846, arose thus the following changes have taken place in the Jus branch (the other being quite out of right): Gulab Singh died 1857 and was succeeded by his youngest and only surviving legitimate son Ranbir Singh, the present Maharaja. Maharaja Ranbir Singh has three sons, Partab Singh, Rama Singh, and Amar Singh, of Dhian Singh's sons, the youngest, Raja Hira Singh of Punch, only survives.

[Facing p. 552]

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2: Gervis T-8 (no date) 1954 AVI Kashmir AVI

361 443 boiling on the top, and usually there are tin biscuit boxes with glass fronts to display the different kinds of cakes. There were always the cloth shops, the shelves sparsely spread, but with the dhurzie—or tailor, usually a Sikh—sitting cross-legged on the verandah before his sewing machine, it being quite usual for the purchaser of cloth who comes from some way off in the hills to buy a length and wait for it to be made up into whatever article he or she wants. Then there was always the dry-goods store, most of that which the shopkeeper had to sell being displayed in large, flat baskets, whether it be tea, soap, tobacco, chilli powder, salt, flower, rice or any other commodity; always he had for sale lengths of rope, small fans for brightening up the charcoal cooking fire, and sweepers' brooms, besides oil for lamps and the ghee for cooking. His was a shop essential to every hamlet.

361 491 From Udhampur to Jammu is a little over forty miles. By now I began to realize that the lovely Valley of Kashmir was a long way off, for low hills surround the road; these are bleak and as we went further, so the trees and bushes no longer grew. The road winds, with many blind corners, and the rocks change in their colour to an elephant grey; they are smooth, as though soft, and there are signs in plenty of erosion, but the road is wide and the surface good. With little else to think about, my mind went back to that which I had read of this road. In the not very distant past, the route to Srinagar was the private road of the Maharaja; over this he travelled each spring to go to his summer capital, and returned the same way to Jammu, his winter capital, in the late autumn. All but the last Maharaja, who used cars, took weeks to make the journey; each night camp was made, usually at one of the rest houses but not necessarily so, though always near to a spring—a few of those he used are still adorned with the stone carved heads of animals out of the mouths of which cool water was made to flow for His Highness. He did not always move on next morning though; the decision as to when he could continue the journey being arrived at by his pundits, and if they decided that the stars were not propitious, then the Maharaja just stayed put, sometimes for weeks on end, whilst "his Srinagar subjects anxiously awaited His Highness's arrival".

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2: Gervis T-3 (no date) 1954 AV1 Kashmir AV1

In those days special permission had to be obtained to use the road; seldom was this granted for the time whilst the Court was progressing upon it, so that the months during which it was open were even fewer than now, since at that time both the Maharaja and the snow controlled it. Now the Maharaja has gone, but the snow still has its hold. The day will come when that also does not deter in winter those who wish to pass in and out of the Valley.

Just before entering Jammu, the road twists and turns for miles like a snake escaping through long grass. Blind turnings, steep, short hills, and close, cliff-bound sides, make it rather dangerous, so that we realized that all the hazards were not confined to the road over the pass with the thousands of feet to drop over the side. Then through Jammu, over the river bridge and on to the new magnificent road which runs to Pathankot; a road which is two cars wide with a cobbled overrun on each side, with dozens of concreted nullahs, each hundreds of yards long, with heavy wire netting over the smooth great stones preventing them being washed on to the road, and with high stakes at intervals, each marked so that in the spring floods the driver can see at a glance if he can get through; it is a truly magnificent piece of work. But it is not as one wishes to think of Kashmir and Jammu; it is as yet a road without a soul, flat, treeless and straight, open to the dry scorching sun which pours piteously down on the plains; in all an uninteresting run. It will not remain so for long though, for soon it too must surely become imbued with the beauty which seeps from the State; trees and shrubs will soon line the road, the glaring concrete will become sombre and soft in its colouring, little hamlets, quaint stalls and shops will spring up upon its sides—it will gain that something which will make it live.

It was here, as I thought of the customs post at which we would later have to stop on entering India, that I began to wish I had brought with me more of the arts of Kashmir, presents to give to those who had not been there, that they also might enjoy it and this even though our bed rolls were stacked on the roof, the luggage carrier crammed tight, the back seats stacked so high that only a slit was visible in the driving mirror of the traffic behind. There must be few of those who have been

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rice crop is generally protected by irrigation. The greatest distress is due to the fall of rain or snow while the rice and maize are ready for harvest. The famine of 1832 was caused by early snow, and was aggravated by the floods which followed. In 1877 rain fell almost continuously for three months, and the old system of collecting revenue in kind prevented cultivators from gathering their crops when opportunity served. Food-grain was not to be had; and when imports were made at the expense of the State, the corrupt officials were the chief persons to profit. It is improbable that such distress can be experienced again, owing to the construction of a cart-road, and the change in the method of collecting revenue.

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Political relations.

The State is in direct relationship with the Government of India, who is represented by an officer of the Political department, styled the Resident. His head-quarters are at Srinagar. At Gilgit a Political Agent exercises some degree of supervision over the Wazir Wazarat, and is directly responsible to the Government of India for the administration of the outlying petty States. A British officer is stationed at Leh to assist in the supervision of Central Asian trade.

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Administration.

On his accession to the *gaddi* in 1885, the present Mahárájá was entrusted with the administration of the State, aided by two ministers: but in 1887, at his own request, he was relieved from all part in the administration, which was then placed, subject to the control of the Resident, in the hands of a Council consisting of His Highness's brother and two selected officials from the British service. In 1891 the Mahárájá assumed the presidentship of the Council, while his brother, Rájá Sir Amar Singh, K.C.S.I., became vice-president. The Council was abolished in 1905, and its powers were conferred on the chief himself. Under the new arrangements the Mahárájá administers the State. There are three ministers, in charge of the revenue, judicial, and home departments; but business requiring the orders of the Mahárájá is laid before him by the chief minister, Rájá Sir Amar Singh. For some time past the departments of finance, revenue settlement, forests, and public works have been in charge of British officers, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Darbár.

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The four chief executive officers are: the governor or Hákim-i-Ala of Jammu, the governor of Kashmir (each aided by a general assistant), the Wazir Wazarat of Gilgit, and the Wazir Wazarat of Ladákh.

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In Jammu there are five districts, each in charge of a Wazir Wazarat, an official whose average salary is Rs. 250 a month.

4: Durand G-3 (1888-93) 1900 AVI Kashmir AVI

Mr Chichele-Plowden, then Resident in Kashmir, very kindly put us up in Srinagar. The first thing to be done was to pay my respects to the Maharaja, which I did in company with the Resident. My reception was exceedingly warm and cordial; an old-established friendship of many years' standing had existed between the Maharaja's father and mine, and this was extended at once to the next generation. I found the Maharaja's brothers, Raja Ram Singh, the Commander-in-Chief of the Kashmir State, and Raja Amar Singh, who shortly after became Prime Minister and President of the State Council, equally disposed to be friendly. The acquaintance so auspiciously begun, ripened, I am glad to think, into warm regard and friendship, and during the five years I was connected with the affairs of Kashmir I received, however inconvenient my demands may have sometimes been, the heartiest assistance.

I found the Maharaja quite satisfied with the idea of my going to Gilgit, and, if necessary, on to Chitral, but he was very averse to my going to Chaprot. This was the frontier fort out of which the Kashmir garrison had been turned by the Hunza-Nagar combination during the preceding winter, and the Maharaja had not yet heard of its having been re-occupied by his forces. He was very averse, therefore, to my adventuring myself north of Gilgit, and as I, on my part, had not the least anxiety to have my throat cut, or to fall a prisoner into the hands of the tribesmen and to bring difficulties on Government, it was agreed that my movements, after my arrival at Gilgit, should depend on the position of the Maharaja's

4: Durand G-3 (1888-93) 1900 AVI Kashmir A√1

CHAPTER IX

ADMINISTRATION AND WAR

Our first years in Gilgit passed in peace and hard work, tempered by "excursions and alarms," born of the wild and ever-varying plots and intrigues indulged in by my native friends on all sides.

My position presented some of the curious anomalies to which the Indian Administrator on the frontier is accustomed. I was the representative of the British Government on the frontier, and the external relations with the neighbouring States were under my control. But the rule within the Gilgit border was in the hands of the Kashmir Governor, while the command of the forces rested with the Kashmiri General, with the proviso that no important move of troops should be undertaken without my sanction. It was a difficult position, for every one recognised that, in addition to my own responsibilities, I was really answerable for the proper government and progress of the Gilgit district, and for the discipline and control of the troops.

The difficulty was solved by the formation of an unrecognised Committee of Public Safety composed of the Governor, the General, and myself. We met two

175 to forgo all duty on the trade between Central Asia and
939 British India, in return for the same concession made by the Indian Government for goods imported into the State through British India.

175 Maharaja Ranbir Singh was a great patron of letters and art. He encouraged research and gathered a good library of Sanskrit and Persian manuscripts.

In 1872, there occurred a fierce clash between the Shia and Sunni Muslims in Kashmir. The disturbances were put down and the Maharaja gave Rs. 3 lakhs to the Shias for relief. The great famine of 1877 followed, when owing to excessive rains, much of the harvest was washed away. The misery of the people became unbearable: whole villages were in ruins, fields were deserted and trade became extinct. The calamity marked the end of the old system. During the last five years of Maharaja Ranbir Singh's reign, the assessment of revenue was revised, and the cart road connecting Rawalpindi with Srinagar was commenced.

[693] In 1872, a mixed court of British and State officials
691 was set up for the decision of civil suits between European
175 British subjects and their servants on the one hand and the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja on the other. Political relations between the State and British India were conducted through the Punjab Government up to 1877, when the Officer on Special Duty was placed directly under the Government of India. In the Afghan War of 1878-80, the Maharaja sent a contingent of troops and artillery to assist the British Government.

175 **Maharaja Pratap Singh (1885-1925).**—Maharaja
691 Ranbir Singhji died in 1885 and was succeeded by his
693 eldest son, Maharaja Pratap Singhji. After the new Maharaja's accession, a British Resident was appointed in place of the Officer on Special Duty. The mixed court appointed in 1872 was abolished, and the Resident and his assistants were invested with powers to dispose of civil suits in which both parties were British subjects, or the defendant was a British subject or an Indian subject of His Majesty. A Council was constituted for the administration of the State with Raja Sir Amar Singh, the Maharaja's younger brother, and two selected officers from the Government of India as members. Raja Sir Amar Singh played a very large part in the administration till his death in 1925. He was keenly interested in the development of

the country's resources and in the expansion of trade. Another brother of the Maharaja, Raja Ram Singh was for several years the Commander-in-Chief of the State forces.

In 1877, a British Officer had been stationed as Political Agent at Gilgit. He had been withdrawn in 1881, but in 1889 the Agency was re-established. The Agency comprised the chiefships of Hunza and Nagar and the governorships of Punial, Yasin, Kuh-Ghizr and Ishkoman. Hunza and Nagar, separated from each other by a river, are in the extreme north of the territory. The inhabitants of the former are mostly Maulais and of the latter Shias. In 1885, the Kashmir garrisons at Chaprot and Chalt were attacked. When the British Political Agent, Colonel Durand, visited Hunza and Nagar in 1889, the chiefs made an apparent submission, but they failed to keep the conditions agreed upon. Hostilities broke out, and after some fighting, Hunza and Nagar were occupied by a combined force of the British India and the State troops in 1891. The Chief of Nagar was reinstated by His Highness' Government. But the Chief of Hunza fled to Chinese Turkistan, and his half brother, Safdar Khan was installed in his place.

The Sialkot-Jammu Railway was opened to traffic in 1890. The Jhelum Valley Cart Road, 132 miles long, which had been commenced in the time of Maharaja Ranbir Singh, was completed in the early nineties. The part of it between Kohala and Baramulla (98 miles) had been opened in 1889. The road connects Srinagar with Kohala. A bridge at Kohala joins His Highness' territory with British India, and from the bridge runs a 64 miles road through Murree to Rawalpindi. The construction of the Banihal Cart Road is another achievement of the late Maharaja's reign. Its importance lies in the fact that it connects Srinagar, the summer capital of the State with Jammu, the winter capital, which is also a railway station, without passing through British Indian territory. The two routes together with their branch roads form one of the finest systems of mountain roads in the world.

A few words about the old routes to Kashmir appear to be necessary here. The Murree route from Deval to Baramulla consisted of eleven marches. Deval could be reached by cart from Rawalpindi. It was usual to take a boat at Baramulla for Srinagar. But even this short journey took more than 24 hours. Then there was the

CHAPTER IV.—MODERN JAMMU & KASHMIR—1925-43.

With the accession in September 1925 of His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraj Shri Maharaja Hari Singhji Bahadur, Inder Mahinder, Sipar-i-Saltanat-i-Inglishia to the throne, a new era in the history of the State begins. His Highness is the great-grandson of Maharaja Gulab Singhji and son of the late General Raja Sir Amar Singhji, younger brother of the late Maharaja. Born in 1895, he received education under a number of qualified European and Indian instructors. In 1908, he joined the Mayo College, Ajmer. After completing the full course of studies there, he received training in the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun. His late Highness appointed him Commander-in-Chief of State forces in 1915, before he had attained the age of twenty. He took an active part in the training and equipping of the units despatched for service in the Great War and in sending reinforcements to keep them up to the sanctioned war strength. In 1922, he was appointed Senior Member of the then State Council, and a number of reforms were initiated by him in this capacity.

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On the occasion of the *Rajtilak* ceremony, which was performed at Jammu in February 1926, in the presence of distinguished guests including several Ruling Princes, His Highness announced a number of boons. One of the boons conferred on the land-holders the right to cut down and utilize all royal coniferous trees on areas assessed to land revenue; another extended from 3 months to 12 months in the year the right of the villagers to remove dead and fallen timber; and a third bestowed certain rights on village communities with regard to the land of land-holders dying without issue. The most important of the boons was the bestowal of *Maafee* land on village communities which had no *shamilat* (village commons) up to cent. per cent. of their holdings. His Highness also sanctioned on the occasion the extension of technical education to certain localities in both the provinces; the opening of more schools and hospitals; the provision of a special allotment every year for the supply of

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642 The Constitution Act subsequently promulgated embodies the provisions of the proclamation of the 11th February, 1939. Its note-worthy features may be summarized as follows :—

646 (1) Subject to His Highness' inherent legislative, executive and judicial powers in relation to the State and his Government, the Council of Ministers, comprising the Prime Minister and such other Ministers of State as His Highness may appoint, is invested with the power of superintendence, direction and control of Civil Administration and Government of the State ;

(2) provision is made for the appointment of an Advocate General ;

646 (3) the legislature of the State is to consist of His Highness and the Praja Sabha, which comprises 75 members, excluding the President who is appointed by His Highness. The members of the Council are *ex-officio* members of the Praja Sabha and of the remaining members, 40 are elected and the rest nominated. Of the nominated members, not more than 8 (excluding members of the Council) are officials. The Praja Sabha has power to make laws for the whole of the State or any part thereof and for all the subjects of His Highness, wherever they may be.

652 Provision is made for laying before the Praja Sabha in
646 respect of every financial year, a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State for the year, and so much of the Budget estimate as relates to expenditure not charged to the revenues of the State is to be submitted to the Praja Sabha in the form of demands for grants. The Praja Sabha has the power to assent to or to refuse to assent to any demand or to assent to it subject to a reduction of the amount. The Council, however, has the power to restore the grant refused or reduced by the Praja Sabha, provided it considers that the expenditure is necessary for the carrying on of any department or for the discharge of the Council's responsibility for administration. Besides, His Highness may, in cases of emergency, authorize such expenditure as may in his opinion be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of the State or any part
642 thereof, or for the carrying on of any department.

646 The principal matters reserved from the purview of the Praja Sabha are :—

● [643] (a) His Highness or any member of His Highness' family or the management of His Highness' household;